

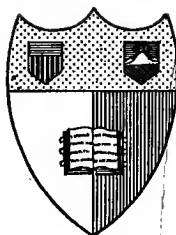
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Hospitals and Almshouses of London



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HOSPITALS AND ALMSHOUSES OF LONDON

A LIST OF SOME HOSPITALS AND ALMSHOUSES WITHIN AND AROUND LONDON

*Classified in accordance with date of erection of main
portion of existing buildings.*

DESCRIPTION OF ALMSHOUSE	MEANS OF ACCESS
PRE-REFORMATION	
ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Ilford Broadway. Founded <i>circa</i> 1140 by the nuns of Barking Abbey, for a prior, a warden, two priests, and thirteen poor infirm brethren or lepers, and comprises to-day a chapel, chaplain's house, and dwellings for six almshouses, forming three sides of a quadrangle. The dwellings and chaplain's house are of latter-day reconstruction, but the chapel—St. Mary's Church—dates partly from the XVth century. The hospital has probably the longest continuity of existence of any almshouse around London	By Motor-bus 25, from Victoria or Bow Road Stations.
MONOX'S ALMSHOUSES, Walthamstow. Built in 1527 (see page 3)	{ By Motor-bus 35, from Bishopsgate, or 38, from Piccadilly.
ELIZABETHAN	
CHARTERHOUSE, West Smithfield. (See page 4)	{ Post Office or Farringdon St. Underground Stations, or Motor-bus 4, 45, or 63.
BEDFORD ALMSHOUSES, by the Parish Church, Watford. Five two-storeyed cottages of plaster and timber, with tiled gabled roofs, for eight almshouses. Built in 1580 by Francis, second Earl of Bedford. Well preserved and exceedingly picturesque ...	{ By Underground to Watford, or by Motor-bus 140, 141, 142, or 146.
THE TRINITY HOSPITAL, Croydon, built 1596 (see page 4) ...	{ By Motor-bus 34 from Bank, or 59, 59A, or 53B, from Piccadilly or Charing Cross.
EARLY XVIIITH CENTURY	
WILBRAHAM'S HOSPITAL, Hadley Green. Six cottages of red brick, with tiled roofs, built in 1612 by Sir Roger Wilbraham, "for a perpetual maintenance for a poore almshouse for six poore women." Well preserved and a good example of the domestic architecture of the period	{ By Tram from Highgate or Golder's Green Underground Stations, or by Motor-bus 84, from Golder's Green.
THE TRINITY HOSPITAL, Greenwich, built in 1616 (see page 6)	{ By Motor-bus 53 or 53A, from Piccadilly or Charing Cross.
ALLEYN'S COLLEGE OF GOD'S GIFT, Dulwich. Chapel and other portions date from 1619 (see page 6)	{ By Motor-bus 3 or 12A, from Charing Cross, or 37 or 37A, from Brixton or Putney.
LATE XVIIITH CENTURY	
COLFE'S ALMSHOUSES, High Street, Lewisham. Six cottages and a chapel, in brown brick, with tiled roofs, built 1664, "the gift of Mr. Abraham Colfe, Vicar of this Parish." A typical row of wayside almshouses of the period	{ By Motor-bus 36 or 36A, from Victoria, or 47 or 72, from Monument or London Bridge Stations.
BROMLEY COLLEGE, Bromley. Erected in accordance with the will of John Warner, Bishop of Rochester (d. 1666), for clergymen's widows. The college is a pleasing quadrilateral building on the lines of Morden College. At the rear is Sheppard's College, founded by Mrs. Sheppard in 1840, for clergymen's daughters	{ By Motor-bus 47, from Shore-ditch or Monument, or 109, from Penge.
THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, Chelsea, built 1694 (see page 8) ...	{ By Motor-bus 11, 19, or 22, or Underground to Sloane Square.
PHILIPOT'S ALMSHOUSES, High Road, Eltham. Six two-storeyed red-brick cottages, built in 1694, under the will of Thomas Philipot, poet and miscellaneous writer	{ By Motor-bus 21, from Bank, Monument, or London Bridge.
THE TRINITY HOSPITAL, Mile End, built 1695 (see page 9) ...	{ By Underground to White-chapel.
MORDEN COLLEGE, Blackheath, built 1695 (see page 10) ...	{ By Motor-bus 21 A, from Bank 48, from Charing Cross, or 72 (Croydon and Shoreditch).

NOTE—The photograph on front of cover shows the exterior of the Trinity Hospital at Greenwich: that on the back shows a cor-

Continued on
page 3 of cover



MONOX'S ALMSHOUSES AT WALTHAMSTOW.

A Pre-Reformation Almshouse and Grammar School.

HOSPITALS AND ALMSHOUSES OF LONDON

THROUGHOUT the Middle Ages and until the latter part of the eighteenth century the term Hospital (sometimes corrupted into Spital) was applied generally to institutions for the education of the young, the shelter of the poor and the aged, and the care of the sick, and only in recent times has it become the recognised appellation for establishments devoted to the last-mentioned purpose. Consequently, the word survives to-day in the titles of schools and orphanages, almshouses, and other foundations of an eleemosynary character, and it is in these connections that we herein treat of hospitals. College also was a term of like significance, and survives in the designations of similar institutions.

Prior to the Reformation the education of the young and the care of the sick and the poor in England were the especial charges of the religious houses and the guilds. The latter were not all trading fraternities; the craft and merchant guilds were of this nature, but the religious and

the frith guilds, which were far more numerous, were analogous with the charitable and mutual aid societies of our own time. There were then no poor laws; the word pauper was unknown. When infirm or too old to work, the craftsman and tradesman were provided for by their guilds, while the ordinary townsfolk and villagers were looked after by the Church or by the frith guilds to which they belonged. And, on the whole, it would appear that the mediæval system worked very well.

The suppression of the monasteries and the confiscation of the property of the religious and the frith guilds wrought a drastic change in the condition of the English poor. Whilst Parliament, during the hundred years succeeding the Reformation, was attempting, by futile legislation, to mitigate the distress caused by the wholesale spoliation of charitable institutions, private members of the community, by building and endowing schools and almshouses, coped in a practical manner



CHARTERHOUSE—THE PENSIONERS' COURT.

with the evil and did something to replace the beneficent establishments whereof the people at large had been deprived. It is from this period that a large number of our more important hospitals, almshouses, and schools date.

The almshouses of London range from large and historic foundations like the Charterhouse and Chelsea Hospital to the little rows of wayside cottages, such as Colfe's Almshouses at Lewisham, that are a familiar feature of the suburbs and the outer villages. As foundations a few survive from pre-Reformation days, among them the Vintners' in Mile End (1337), Whittington's on Highgate Hill (1421), and Ellis Davy's at Croydon (1447); but the only pre-Reformation almshouses whereof the original structures still exist are Monox's at Walthamstow (1527). The process of rebuilding that goes on in Central London has been responsible for the demolition of many of the old almshouses and their re-erection elsewhere, sometimes in a style far from flattering to modern architecture, St. Katherine's Hospital in Regent's Park (originally founded in East Smithfield by Queen Matilda in 1148) being a notable case in point. On the other hand, a large number of the almshouses rebuilt in the suburbs—such as the Sailmakers' at Tottenham and the Ironmongers' at Mottingham—are designed on pleasing lines.

The Ironmongers' Almshouses are one of the largest groups of such buildings erected in recent years; the largest of all is, of course, the Whiteley Village at Walton. In connection with the erection of the new Ironmongers' Almshouses at Mottingham a commendable innovation was made by the conversion into a furniture museum of the original foundation in the Kingsland Road.

Many of the City companies maintain or are trustees for almshouses. Among those controlled by the Fishmongers Company is the Jesus Hospital at Bray, which Fred Walker took for the setting of his *Harbour of Refuge*. Ofttimes an almshouse, with its little garden, lends a touch of the picturesque to the mean streets, and in its neatness forms a contrast with the squalid habitations surrounding it. Hedger's Almshouses (an oasis overlooked by the towers of Westminster), in Carlisle Street, Lambeth, which were rebuilt here in 1904, show how much can be done in improving congested areas. These almshouses are intended chiefly for decayed tenants of the Hedger's estate.

In the majority of cases, the occupants of almshouses receive small pensions, and free coal and medical attendance. Amid the few household treasures preserved from the days of their prosperity the old folk find a real home in the almshouse, and, free



CHARTERHOUSE—THE GUESTEN HALL.

from the stigma of pauperism, preserve their freedom and individuality during the evening of their days.

So far as we are aware, there is no comprehensive work on the London almshouses. This booklet, compiled chiefly to impart information respecting the origin and history of the more notable foundations, may, we trust, direct the attention of the reader to the almshouse as an ancient English institution that has done much in the course of ages to ameliorate the lot of the aged poor and to cope with the ever-present housing problem.

Greenwich Hospital, probably the most magnificent of all English almshouses, has not been touched upon, inasmuch as it is now a hospital in name only.

Monox's Almshouses

By the old church of St. Mary at Walthamstow stands what is, we believe, the only example of pre-Reformation almshouses and grammar school to be found around London. Stow records that "George Monox, draper, mayor 1515, re-edified the decayed parish church of Waltonstow, and founded there a grammar school and almshouses for thirteen people." The buildings, well preserved and not much altered since the time of their erection, comprise a single row of fourteen cottages, in red brick, with

a tiled roof of high pitch. A projecting gable in the middle marks the one-time dwelling of the schoolmaster; on the right of it are seven almshouses, and on the left six, the upper storeys of the latter being originally the grammar school. On the wall is the inscription, "Grammar School, founded by Sir George Monox, 1527." Monox died in 1543 and was buried in the chapel which he built in the north aisle of St. Mary's, where his tomb may be seen.

In these picturesque old almshouses are reflected touches of English village life in a past age, when Walthamstow was but a tiny settlement in the great Essex forest. Hither to their lessons came the boys of the neighbourhood, and beneath the chamber wherein the youthful received instruction the aged found shelter and sustenance. Each day almsfolk and scholars, in charge of the alms priest, worshipped in the adjacent church. Maybe it happened that boys who set out on life's road in the schoolroom finished their journey in the almshouse.

The grammar school is now in new buildings in the High Street, and is known as the Monox Middle Class School, the founder's endowment being represented by a number of free scholarships. The schoolmaster's apartments and the old schoolroom above the almshouses are let at nominal rentals to approved tenants.



ALLEYN'S COLLEGE OF GOD'S GIFT—THE OLD CHAPEL AND THE ALMSHOUSES.

In the foreground is the monument to Old Alleynians who fell in the Great War.

The Hospital of the Holy Trinity at Croydon

was founded in 1596 by John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury (born 1530—died 1604), in days when Croydon Palace was a favourite residence of the archbishops. It was to be "an hospital or abiding place for the finding sustenance and relief of certain maymed, poore, needie, or impotent people" of the parishes of Lambeth and Croydon, to the number of forty, should the revenue so permit.

Holy Trinity is of quadrilateral form, enclosing a grass-plotted courtyard, and is built of a dark red brick, with stone dressings, leaded lights, and tiled roof. The front abutting on North End has a central gable, whereon are the title of the hospital, the founder's initials—I. C.—and two shields, one bearing the arms of the See of Canterbury. Over the doorway is the motto in Latin, "He who giveth to the Poor shall not want." The inner courtyard is ranged around with the dwellings of the almsfolk, the warden's apartments, offices, a chapel, and, on the south, a hall or great chamber. Above the last-mentioned are rooms which are said to have been occupied occasionally by the Founder. The doorways of the alms-houses have projecting tiled hoods, an addition of recent years. The great chamber is panelled in oak, and was formerly the dining hall of the hospital. Hither Whitgift, who lived in great state, would sometimes come alone from the palace and share the humble repasts of his almspeople. The chapel contains his

portrait, painted on wood, and other features of interest. The Archbishop is buried in the Parish Church, near by, where there is a monument to his memory. The grammar school which he endowed at Croydon now comprises two flourishing educational institutions.

Despite many threatened demolitions, Holy Trinity has thus far survived the vandal schemes of street "improvers," and it is to be hoped will continue to do so, for the hospital is a singularly pleasing example of Elizabethan domestic architecture. The public are permitted to walk round the quadrangle and to view the chapel and the great chamber.

The Charterhouse

The term Charterhouse is derived from Chartreuse, where the first monastery of the Carthusian Order was established by St. Bruno about 1084. The London house was founded in 1371 by Sir Walter de Manny, a famous captain of Edward III., on the site of a pest field which had been laid out by Sir Walter at the time of the Black Death, and whereon he had erected a Chapel of the Annunciation. At the Suppression the Charterhouse, or, rather, what the despoilers had left of it, passed through the hands of various noblemen, the last of whom—Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk—sold the place to Thomas Sutton for £13,000 in 1611.

Sutton, who was said to be the richest commoner of his time, was descended from a Lincolnshire family, and in early life



ST. JOSEPH'S ALMSHOUSES, BROOK GREEN.

A tranquil backwater of the busy Hammersmith Road.

became a soldier. In 1570 he was appointed Master and Surveyor of the Ordnance in the Northern Counties. Observing in the course of his Border campaigns the richness of the undeveloped Durham coalfields, he obtained leases from the Bishop of Durham and from the Crown of certain lands near Newcastle, and acquired a large fortune through trading in coal, a fortune which he augmented by marriage with a rich widow. Sutton came to London in 1580, and for a time tenanted premises at Broken Wharf in Thames Street. In 1594, being then 62 years of age and thinking that he had not much longer to live, he decided to devote his wealth to benevolent purposes. To this end he obtained from James I. a patent to found at Hollingbury, in Essex, a hospital and school, with power to revoke its application during his lifetime. He survived for some few years, however, and the Hollingbury scheme did not materialise. In 1611, learning that the Charterhouse was for sale, he purchased the property and was granted a new patent for the founding of his benefaction at that place. Sutton died in December, 1611, and after his will had been contested by relatives, the hospital and school were duly established in June, 1613.

The hospital was to be "for poverty-stricken gentlemen," to the number of 80, "soldiers who had borne arms by land or sea, merchants who had been ruined by shipwreck or piracy, and servants of the King and Queen," while the school was intended for 40 boys, the master being permitted to take in paying boys as well as the foundation scholars. Charterhouse

School, which developed into one of the great English public schools, was removed to Godalming in 1871, its old quarters at Charterhouse being now occupied by the Merchant Taylors' School.

Charterhouse consists of a number of courtyards ranged around with a medley of buildings of various periods—the remains of the monastery, structures erected by successive owners after the Suppression, and those of later date—the whole forming a picturesque and tranquil corner of busy Smithfield. The Preacher's and Pensioners' Courts, where the brothers dwell, although modern, have something of an old-world aspect about them, with their creeper-covered walls, trim lawns, and pumps. Within the chapel—originally the Chapel of the Annunciation erected by de Manny—is the monument to Thomas Sutton, the founder, who lies buried in the vault beneath. In the chapel are interred also many celebrated men who were educated at Charterhouse, including the first Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice. The chapel cloister has memorials of Roger Williams (founder of Rhode Island), John Wesley, Thackeray, Leech, Havelock, and other famous Carthusians. The Guesten Hall, a reconstruction of the monks' guest chamber, is an exceedingly fine apartment, with panelled walls, a gallery, and a screen of carved oak. Here the brothers dine.

Charterhouse is open to visitors on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from three till five (fee 1s.); Saturdays is reserved for societies and clubs, who must first apply in writing to the Reverend the Master.



AN ELIZABETHAN ALMSHOUSE—THE TRINITY HOSPITAL, CROYDON.

The north-west angle of the quadrangle.

The Hospital of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity

is situated on the riverside at Greenwich, to the east of the Royal Hospital. It was founded and endowed in 1613 by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, for twelve poor inhabitants of Greenwich and eight of Shottesham, in Norfolk, where the founder was born. Northampton, who was the younger son of the ill-fated Earl of Surrey (the poet), took a prominent part in the political affairs of Elizabeth's reign. He was a keen patron of arts and learning; he built Northumberland House at Charing Cross, and was chosen by Bacon, as "the learnedest councillor in the kingdom," to present the *Advancement of Learning* to James I. The Earl founded almshouses also at Clun and at Castle Rising.

Holy Trinity is built in the form of a quadrangle, with a cloister surrounding the inner courtyard. Originally of a mellow brown brick, the exterior has unfortunately been covered with stucco in recent years. Above the river front is a square tower, whereon is emblazoned the founder's arms, with an inscription in Latin of the title and date of erection of the hospital. The rooms of the almspeople are on the south and east sides of the courtyard, on the north and west being the warden's apartments, domestic offices, and a committee chamber, the last-mentioned being panelled in oak and having, among other pictures, a portrait by Kneller. On the east is a small chapel, wherein the Founder lies buried, his body and a monument, with an effigy represent-

ing the Earl kneeling in prayer, having been removed in 1696 from the chapel of Dover Castle, where Northampton, who was Warden of the Cinque Ports, had been originally interred. At the rear of the hospital is an extensive garden.

Flanked on one side by a maze of mean streets and alleys, and on the other by a smoking generating station, the Hospital of the Holy Trinity strikes a pleasing note when seen from the river bank, with its open gateway presenting a glimpse of a sunlit courtyard, planted with shrubs and lilac trees. The trustees are the Mercers Company. Visitors may inspect the hospital on applying to the Warden.

Alleyn's College of God's Gift

at Dulwich, was founded by Edward Alleyn, actor, theatre proprietor and manager, Master of the King's Bears, and friend of Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and the other Elizabethan playwrights. Born in 1556, in the Parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, he took to the stage at an early age, his talent as an actor calling forth encomiums from Jonson and others. In 1600 he built the Fortune Theatre in Whitecross Street, and subsequently, in conjunction with Philip Henslowe, whose step-daughter—Joan Woodward—he had married, acquired by purchase the lucrative office of Master of the King's Bears at Southwark. In 1605, having then become very wealthy, he bought Dulwich Manor, and there, in September, 1619, completed his college, "to the honour and glory of Almighty God, and in a thankful remembrance of His gifts



A MODERN ALMSHOUSE—THE SKINNERS' ALMSHOUSES AT PALMER'S GREEN.

and blessings." The original foundation provided for a master and a warden (both of whom were to be of the same name as the Founder), four fellows, six poor brethren, six poor sisters, twelve poor scholars, and a number of out-pensioners.

The Old College, as it is termed, in Dulwich Village, is the original God's Gift, but has undergone considerable structural alteration since its erection, the south, or central, range of buildings—containing the chapel and the old dining hall and other apartments now occupied by the chaplain—being the only portion remaining of the college built by Alleyn. The clock tower and the cloister here were added in 1864. Misfortune overtook the original buildings soon after their erection, the tower collapsing in 1638, and some few years later the whole of the west wing and part of the east wing falling down. The present west wing—formerly the school, but now used as the estate offices—which has a cemented front, with small arched windows, and a gabled roof, is partly the reconstruction of that time. The east wing was again rebuilt in 1831; for twelve almspeople, and enlarged in 1864 to accommodate sixteen.

The almshouses are for poor inhabitants of St. Giles's, Camberwell (wherein Dulwich Manor is situated), St. Saviour's, Southwark (where were the Bear Gardens and other properties of Alleyn), St. Luke's, Finsbury (in which parish was the Fortune Theatre), and St. Botolph, Bishopsgate (Alleyn's birthplace). Alleyn built almshouses also in Southwark (removed in recent years to Norwood), and in Bath Street, St. Luke's.

Christ's Chapel of Alleyn's College of God's Gift is open to the public. Above the doorway is an inscription, in Latin, respecting the foundation of the college. Within are buried the Founder, his second wife, and her mother, Alleyn's grave being marked by a black slab bearing his arms and inscribed "Here lyeth the bodie of Edward Alleyn, Esq., the Founder of this Church and College, who died the twenty-first day of Novr., A.D. 1626, Aetat 61." It is inferred that these lines were copied from the original monument. Several of the early masters of the college are also interred here. On the north wall are a number of tablets in memory of various people associated with the college, a large copy of Raphael's *Transfiguration*, attributed to Pierino del Vaga (1500-1547), and another of the *Madonna degli Ansidesi*.

As a result of a reorganisation of the foundation, new schools, upper and lower, known respectively as Dulwich College and Alleyn's School, were opened in 1870. The College now ranks as one of the leading public schools. The "poor scholars" of God's Gift are represented by the foundation scholars.

At the rear of the Old College is the Dulwich Picture Gallery, wherein, besides the collection bequeathed by Sir Peter Francis Bourgeois, R.A., are a number of paintings which belonged to Alleyn, among them being several portraits of the playwrights and actors with whom he was associated. The Gallery is open free to the public.



THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA.

The main quadrangle, showing (left) the Hall, and the Chapel, and (right) the Pensioners' quarters.

The Royal Hospital, Chelsea

was the first institution of its kind established in England for old and disabled soldiers. Tradition attributes its inception to Nell Gwynn; history, however, is silent upon this point. In his *Diary*, under date of September, 1681, Evelyn relates that Sir Stephen Fox proposed to him the purchasing of Chelsea College [a sort of propaganda department instituted by James I. in connection with the Established Church], which Charles II. had given to the Royal Society and was now desirous of "purchasing again, to build a hospital for soldiers." Fox, who was a very wealthy and benevolent man [he had been paymaster-general], bought the college for £1,300, for the King's use. Evelyn assisted in formulating a scheme, and eventually the hospital—"for the relief and reception of 400 men, as in a college or monastery"—was erected by Wren and opened in 1694.

The Royal Hospital comprises a central range of buildings, with a Doric portico and a colonnade, and two wings, in red brick with stone embellishments, the whole enclosing three sides of a large quadrangle, between which and the river are extensive gardens. Within the colonnade are mural tablets to the memory of officers—Governors, Captains of Invalids, and others—associated with the hospital and in commemoration of events in regimental history.

From the colonnade steps lead up to a vestibule, on one side of which is the hall, and on the other the chapel. The hall, which is the recreation room of the pensioners, has been frequently used for

military trials and inquiries, but is chiefly famous as being the scene of the lying in state of the body of the Duke of Wellington. It contains, among other pictures, a large equestrian portrait of Charles II. by Verrio, and flags and other trophies of war. The chapel, which has some fine oak panelling, and a painting of the *Resurrection* by Sebastian Ricci, is also a repository for captured flags and eagles, including colours taken at Blenheim, eagles from Salamanca and Waterloo, and other French flags, as well as those of other nations. The pensioners at service in the chapel forms the subject of Herkomer's *Last Muster*.

The pensioners—to the number of over 500—live as in barracks, in long dormitories in the east and west wings, each having a little cubicle to himself, labelled with the name, rank, and regiment of the occupant. On the anniversary of King Charles's birthday his statue, by Grinling Gibbons, in the quadrangle, is decorated with oak leaves, and the pensioners wear sprays of the leaves and receive double rations.

The public are admitted (free) to the hospital on week-days, between the hours of 10 and 12.45 in the morning, and 1.45 and 7 in the afternoon. Application to view the hall and the chapel should be made to the custodian on duty in the vestibule, a bemedalled veteran who will tell the visitor far more about the hospital than can be touched upon in this notice.

The gardens, which are open throughout the year, have, on the north side, a number of guns, howitzers, and mortars, among them being some taken at Waterloo and a German gun captured in the late war.



THE TRINITY HOSPITAL, MILE END—FOR DECAYED MASTERS AND COMMANDERS OF SHIPS.

The Trinity Hospital or Almshouse

in the Mile End Road, may be regarded as the modern counterpart of the almshouses for decayed shipmen maintained by the Guild of the Trinity formed in the time of King John "to succour from the dangers of the sea all who are beset upon the coasts of England, to feed them when ahungered and athirst, to bind up their wounds, and to build and light proper beacons for the guidance of mariners." This ancient frith guild was re-incorporated by Henry VIII. as the Guild, Fraternity, and Brotherhood of the Most Glorious and Undivided Trinity and of St. Clement of Deptford Strond—the Trinity Brethren of to-day. The festival of the Trinity is still celebrated, and on Trinity Monday the pilots and commanders of the hospital attend the service at St. Olave, Hart Street (the church wherein Pepys, an Elder Brother and one-time Master, is buried).

Although no proof exists that he designed the almshouses, they are often attributed to Wren. They were built in 1695, "for 28 decayed masters and commanders of ships, or the widows of such," on ground given by an Elder Brother, Captain Henry Mudd, of Ratcliff, whose widow also contributed to the benefaction, and consist of two parallel rows of seven houses, separated by a lawn, at the end of which is the chapel. In 1843, a large number of new almshouses were erected around a long quadrangle at the rear of the chapel, but these are architecturally of a very commonplace character.

In all, there are 69 pensioners in the hospital. With a smile, the old sea captains will tell the visitor that they got upon a lee

shore, but are now safe in port. Every Sunday and on special occasions the Trinity House flag flies from the mast which gives a nautical touch to the forecourt of the hospital. One of the windows in the chapel contains some stained glass memorials of Trinity Brethren. On the lawns are statues of two benefactors, Captain Maples—"who, dying commander of a ship in the East Indies, left to the Trinity House ye value of 1,300L"—and Captain Sandes, a friend of Pepys. At the rear of the chapel are a number of memorials in the way of coats-of-arms, removed from the old almshouses at Deptford. The hospital has a reading room and an infirmary.

Visitors may inspect the hospital on applying to the Governor there. Parties desirous of doing so, should apply to the Secretary, at Trinity House.

Morden College

on the south-east corner of Blackheath, is the munificent benefaction of Sir John Morden, a prominent member of the Turkey and the East India Companies. He traded in the Levant, and a story is told that, prior to his returning home, he despatched to England six ships laden with valuable cargoes. Many years passed and no news came of the ships. Meanwhile, Morden's fortunes were greatly impaired. Just when things seemed to be at their worst, word came that the ships had reached port, and his fortunes were retrieved. Sir John [he was knighted by James II. in 1688] bought lands in the neighbourhood of Greenwich, and there, in 1695, he founded his college for "poor, honest, sober, and discreet merchants, who shall have lost their estates by accidents, damages, and perils



THE HOSPITAL OF THE HOLY AND INDIVISIBLE TRINITY, GREENWICH.

The Inner Courtyard.

of the seas, or by other accidents, ways, or means, in their honest endeavour to get their living by ways of merchandising." Sir John was born in the Parish of St. Bride, in the City. He died in 1708, at the age of eighty-five, devising his estates, on the death of his wife, to the college.

Morden College was designed by Wren and erected by Edward Strong, his master mason. Built of a warm red brick, with stone dressings, it is on the quadrilateral plan, the inner courtyard being encompassed by a piazza. The main entrance is surmounted by a turret clock and vane, and above the gateway are statues of Sir John and Lady Morden, with the arms of Sir John beneath. On a chimney stack of the courtyard is a sundial, bearing the date of the foundation, and set up in 1725 "for keeping the clock right, which often goes wrong." The piazza gives access to the apartments of the pensioners, the chapel, and the dining hall. There are also a library and a billiard room, the latter a recent addition. The chapel, which has some good carving, and fragments of old glass in the window, is the burial place of the Founder, Lady Morden, and her brother and his wife. In the passage leading to the dining hall is

a stone carved with an anagram and acrostic in memory of Sir John, and within the apartment are trophies—helmet, gauntlet, spurs, and sword—used at his funeral, a tapestry said to have been worked by Lady Morden, portraits of Sir John and his wife, by Lely, and a portrait of Queen Anne.

The college stands in exceedingly fine grounds, which are open to the public, except on Sundays. There are about forty pensioners in residence, and a large number of out-pensioners. The trustees are the Aldermen of the City of London. For permission to view the chapel and other parts of the college, application should be made to the Warden.

The Foundling Hospital

in Guilford Street, owes its establishment to the exertions of Captain Thomas Coram, a ship-master who was born at Lyme Regis in 1668. Coram went out to Massachusetts as a shipwright in early life, and subsequently took a prominent part in schemes for promoting the welfare of the colonists. Returning to England, he settled in London and became greatly affected by the callous indifference displayed towards illegitimate children. Enlisting the services of several



MORDEN COLLEGE, BLACKHEATH—THE MAIN FRONT.

influential people in the good cause, he established the original Foundling Hospital in 1739, in some houses in Hatton Garden. The present hospital in Guilford Street was opened in 1745, the chapel being erected two years later.

Among others who interested themselves closely in the Foundling Hospital were Hogarth and Handel. The former, many of whose pictures testify to his intimate knowledge of the miseries of infantile life in the early eighteenth century, presented several paintings to the institution, and induced other artists to follow his example. He also gave tickets for a lottery, the prize whereof was to be his *March of the Guards to Finchley*, which was drawn by one of the tickets. Exhibitions of paintings and sculpture held by the Dilettanti Club at the Foundling Hospital, for the purpose of raising funds, led eventually to the formation of the Royal Academy. Handel conducted performances of his oratorios at the hospital, to which he presented an organ [the pipes form part of the present instrument] and the MS. score of his *Messiah*. In 1774 a movement was inaugurated by Dr. Burney and others for the establishment of a public school of music at the Foundling.

This proved unsuccessful, but the musical associations of the institution prevail to this day, the chapel services being justly famed for the music and singing. The boys have a very good band.

The hospital comprises an extensive block of buildings, in brown brick with white stone dressings, typically Georgian in appearance. The entrance gates are surmounted by a statue of the kindly Founder. At present there are about 700 children. The boys, on reaching the age of fourteen, are chiefly apprenticed as mechanics; many are trained as bandmen for the navy and army. The girls are trained for domestic service.

The public are admitted to the services in the chapel on Sundays, and after the morning service are permitted to inspect the buildings, and to see the children at dinner. Among the pictures on view are Hogarth's *Captain Coram*, *Moses brought to Pharaoh's Daughter*, and *The March of the Guards to Finchley*; Reynolds's *Earl of Dartmouth*; Kneller's *Handel*; and views of hospitals by Gainsborough and other artists. There are also a bust of Handel, by Roubillac, a collection of royal autographs, and other objects of interest. The



THE HALL OF THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA—THE RECREATION ROOM OF THE PENSIONERS.

chapel, which has West's *Christ Presenting a Little Child* for altar piece, contains several memorials; in the vaults beneath are buried Captain Coram and others connected with the Foundling Hospital, among them Lord Chief Justice Tenterden.

The Skinners' Almshouses

on the corner of Fox Lane at Palmer's Green, originated with almshouses for six men, founded in Great St. Helen's in 1551 by Sir Andrew Judd, and others for twelve women, founded in Mile End in 1688 by Lewis Newbery. These old almshouses were demolished and the two foundations amalgamated, and in 1894 the new almshouses were erected at Palmer's Green. Both benefactors were prominent members of the Skinners' Company in their day. Judd, who also founded Tonbridge School, was Mayor of the Staple at Calais, and Lord Mayor of London in 1550, and acted a leading part in the formation of the Merchant Adventurers' and the Russia Companies. He is buried in the ancient priory church of St. Helen's in Bishopsgate, where are interred also other City worthies—Sir Thomas Gresham among them—who founded almshouses about the period of the Reformation.

The almshouses at Palmer's Green comprise two wings, L-shape in plan, on a lawn embankment enclosing the north and west sides of a beautifully-kept garden.

The houses are of the cottage type, in red brick, with a high-pitched tiled roof. In the middle of the west wing is a committee room for the almspeople, a half-timbered building with a gable rising above the roof-line of the houses on each side. Stone figures of a crippled man and a poor woman, removed respectively from the old foundations in Great St. Helen's and Mile End, are in niches at the entrance gates.

In the neighbourhood are other notable examples of modern almshouses, among them those of the Printers and of the Fishmongers and Poulterers, on the main road at Wood Green.

Among other London almshouses of more than passing interest are St. Joseph's at Brook Green and the Tilers' and Bricklayers' at Mildmay Park. The former belong to the Aged Poor Society, the oldest Roman Catholic charity in England, and were designed by W. W. Wardell, the architect of the adjoining Holy Trinity Church, with which they form three sides of a quadrangle. Built in the 14th century style, they are a good example of the work of the Gothic Revival period, and comprise ten houses (each for four almspeople) and a detached gate lodge, grouped in two wings, with a square tower in the middle of one and an oriel in the projecting bay of the other.

A LIST OF SOME HOSPITALS AND ALMSHOUSES WITHIN AND AROUND LONDON—continued

DESCRIPTION OF ALMSHOUSE	MEANS OF ACCESS.
XVIIIth CENTURY	
REYNARDSON'S ALMSHOUSES, High Road, Tottenham. Four two-storeyed houses and chapel, built in 1703, under the will of Nicholas Reynardson, "some time inhabitant of this parish"	By tram from Finsbury Park or by Motor-bus 76, from Victoria or Bank.
THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, Bloomsbury, built 1745 (see page 11)	By Underground to Russell Square.
DANIEL'S ALMSHOUSES, Church Road, Hendon. Ten red-brick cottages, with tiled roofs, built in 1728, under the will of Robert Daniel. Repaired in 1853	By Motor-bus 13 or 83, from Golder's Green Station.
MARLBOROUGH ALMSHOUSES, Hatfield Road, St. Albans. A group of red-brick cottages, comprising a centre and projecting wings, with accommodation for thirteen married couples and thirteen widows. Founded and endowed in 1736 by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, as an almshouse for the widows of military officers	By Motor-bus 84, from Golder's Green.
ELLIS DAVY'S ALMSHOUSES, Church Street, Croydon. Founded by Ellis Davy, citizen and mercer of London, in 1447, for seven poor men, "who shall be incorporate, able to acquire lands and rents, and to plead and be impleaded in any court" (<i>Patents</i> , 23 Hen. VI.). Present almshouses comprise two rows of red-brick cottages—one dating from 1788, the other from 1875—to accommodate twelve almshouses	By Motor-bus 34, from Bank, or 52, 53A, or 53B, from Piccadilly or Charing Cross.
HOPTON'S ALMSHOUSES, Holland Street, Bankside. Twenty-eight almshouses, with chapel, forming three sides of a quadrangle, with garden forecourt, founded by Charles Hopton, 1752. Quite a pleasing oasis amid the mean streets of Southwark	By Underground to Blackfriars.
HOUBLON'S ALMSHOUSES, Upper Richmond Road, Richmond. Eleven brown-brick cottages, with tiled roofs, enclosing three sides of a garden. Built and endowed in 1758 by the Misses Rebecca and Susannah Houblon	Underground to Richmond or by Motor-bus 33, 37, or 37A.
SOME MODERN ALMSHOUSES	
The following are among the more notable of the many large groups of Almshouses erected or re-erected since the close of the XVIIIth century—	
WHITTINGTON'S COLLEGE, Highgate Hill	Highgate Underground Station.
ST PETER'S HOSPITAL, East Hill, Wandsworth. (Fishmonger's Company)	By Motor-bus 37, 37A, or 77A
THE SAILMAKERS' (EDMONSON'S) ALMSHOUSES, Bruce Grove, Tottenham	By Motor-bus 76, or by Tram from Finsbury Park.
THE PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSES, High Road, Wood Green	By Tram from Finsbury Park Underground Station
THE FISHMONGERS' AND POULTERERS' ALMSHOUSES, High Road, Wood Green	
THE SKINNERS' ALMSHOUSES, Fox Lane, Palmer's Green	
THE WATCHMAKERS' AND CLOCKMAKERS' ALMSHOUSES, Waterfall Road, New Southgate	By Motor-bus 21 (to Eltham), or 119 (Sundays only) (to Motting- ham).
THE IRONMONGERS' (GEFFRYE'S) ALMSHOUSES, Motting- ham	
THE BUTCHERS' ALMSHOUSES, Walham Green	Walham Green Station.
HICKEY'S ALMSHOUSES, Sheen Road, Richmond.	By Underground to Rich- mond, or Motor-bus 33, 37, or 37A.
THE TILERS' AND BRICKLAYERS', King Henry's Walk	By Motor-bus 38, 38A, or 76.
THE BOOKBINDERS' ALMSHOUSES, Ball's Pond Road	
THE METROPOLITAN BENEFIT SOCIETY'S ALMSHOUSES, Ball's Pond Road	



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Hospitals and almshouses of London.



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